

Communities & Change

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number 8 of a series of papers on energy & the offshore

Dec., 1998

HOW DOES CHANGE AFFECT A COMMUNITY?

Mega-projects. Gold min-

CEF

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WHAT IF OFFSHORE OIL & GAS WERE TO BE DEVELOPED OFFSHORE?

The prospect of offshore oil & gas is clearly a controversial one, particularly in south-west Nova Scotia. It is about both risks & benefits – in particular, the spectre of potential harm to a healthy fishery that is now even more important, versus chances for immediate jobs & income, & long-term economic diversification.

Possible environmental impacts are dealt with in the first three other papers of this series. Another major concern when offshore oil & gas was first proposed for Nova Scotia was that of irrevocable negative community change. Among the fears:

- transient workers would cause problems in local communities;
- coastal beauty would be spoilt;
- the way of life would be changed forever;
- communities would be split even further between haves & have-nots;
- the oil & gas industry would drive hard bargains & cheat people.

On the positive side, people see chances for jobs directly in the industry, working on vessels or rigs, or for shore offices, or in goods & services ranging from room & board to specialized consulting. Some hope that natural gas or oil would be a source of cheap energy to lead to ongoing local economic development, secure jobs, & a future for young people.

With or without offshore oil & gas, it seems south west Nova Scotia will be changing. The end of the TAGS program, for example, is removing one last form of income support from many former fishing people. No one knows what will come next.

Community responses (cont'd)

It is a basic principle of community planning that people will resist change that they feel is being imposed on them from outside. Resentment of people “from away” who seem to feel they know better than long term residents what a town needs is also a long-standing theme in many parts of the Maritimes. There also tends to be a dislike of any change, & a nostalgia for “our way of life”.

At the same time, small towns & rural areas know more jobs are desperately needed to keep younger people from moving away, & either keep towns thriving, or rejuvenate dying ones. Obviously, these various trends can clash.

Many communities that have succeeded at managing change are those that have developed a vision for themselves, that have learned – by training or by experience! – some basics of

planning & community involvement, that have approached their situations with open minds & not automatically rejected any alternatives.

Who could have foreseen a call centre in Isle Madame a few years ago? That tourists would happily pay to bounce around in a small boat looking for whales? That farmers on the north shore would grow ginseng?

Communities should never automatically assume that a big project coming from outside will be a benefit. The Atlantic provinces have seen too many heavy water plants & cucumber greenhouses to believe in the quick fix anymore.

But the communities that know in advance where they want to go, what kind of development they need & want, & what skills & resources they can draw on & offer, can work effectively with new opportunities in a way that those caught unprepared cannot.

Lessons from other places: the coast and the offshore

The Scottish North Sea Developments

The Scottish coastline is a rich & varied source of economic, environmental & cultural benefits to the Scottish people. The industries with which it is associated range from traditional activities, such as fishing & shipbuilding, to the modern exploitation of oil & gas reserves – providing thousands of jobs, many of them in areas which would otherwise offer few prospects of employment.

About 90% of the coast is now covered by adopted local land use plans so a final level of planning policy applies over most of Scotland's coast.

Development along the coast has always attracted the special care & attention of planning authorities, & relatively few developments for which a coastal site was not essential have been allowed. Over the past 25 years or so the most significant industrial developments have been the oil & gas installations. In places there has in fact been a decline in heavy industry, most notably in the shipyards along the Clyde but also, to a lesser extent, in other established coastal industrial towns.



Scottish coastal waters offer a rich resource for fishermen, with many coastal communities around Scotland having been dependent on fishing for centuries. Fishing remains one of the primary uses of the coastal zone & continues to be an important source of income & employment, especially in areas where other economic opportunities are scarce. As well, aquaculture has been one of the most significant new industries to emerge in Scotland, particularly in the Highlands & Islands, over the past 25 years.

The discovery of oil & gas in the North Sea in the 1960s has brought significant benefits to the Scottish & UK economy. Substantial production of oil & gas started in the late 1960s & has risen steadily, almost all from the North Sea. Despite the huge scale of the operation the effect on the coast of Scotland has been concentrated in a relatively few locations. Most of the coastal developments have taken place in the Northern Isles & North East Scotland & include platform & pipeline fabrication yards, oil terminals & service bases.

The offshore developments were controversial in the late 1970s; putting

aside environmental & habitat issues, the two major community concerns were the effects of an influx of incomers into existing communities & visual impacts. Films such as *Local Hero* portrayed the industry as the big bad guy out to take advantage of the poor-but-honest Highlander. Spectres of rapacious oil workers preying on naive local maidens were raised. Anthropologist Anthony Jackson at the University of Edinburgh wrote a series of papers predicting the decline & fall of the Scottish way of life which became important references for those

opposing offshore development in the early 1980s, both in Scotland & on the Atlantic coast of Canada & the United States.

Most of the dramatic predictions of doom for local communities have not been fulfilled, however. Most developments, such as housing, have taken place very largely in existing settlements; for the most part, the remoter coastline has been protected from development, especially in scenic areas & regions with high nature conservation value. It is arguable that the many holiday trailer parks dotting the coastline have brought far worse visual pollution than the oil industry!

Professor Jackson has, in fact, admitted that his conclusions of the late 70s have not been borne out by reality. In a 1986 letter to Halifax consultant Ann Wilkie, he noted

“Oil actually provides the cash to pay for our unemployed millions — so that it must have been a good thing! After the initial dislocation caused by Flotta & Kishorn, because it was a totally new phenomenon, I am sure people now see them as job creators — oil is not seen as a threatening force.”

The Scots, & their communities, have worked far more effectively with the industry than anyone expected. The main indirect effect on the coast of oil & gas development has been improved land communications, such as the A9 highway. As well, the expansion of





harbours & airports has increased ease of access to remote coastal areas & the islands. This has created opportunities not merely for development, but also for better health care & improved access to mainland markets for the Islanders.

Aberdeen has become the major commercial & service centre for North Sea oil, & as a result has been the only Scottish city to show sustained & marked prosperity in the last half of the century. Oil & gas terminals & exporting facilities, an expanded refinery, & numerous platform construction yards were developed at a number of locations along the coast, most in existing urban areas. There is now less demand for large platforms; four yards are still operating, but others are currently closed. Pipeline fabrication takes place in the Moray Firth & the Firth of Forth.



ergy supply, not to worry about long term environmental effects. The North Sea fisheries are declining, but off-shore oil & gas impacts are just one of many factors, like overfishing & the general pollution that pours into this shallow, enclosed sea from the densely populated European nations that border it.

A major new community concern is the issue of abandonment of rigs at the end of their useful life. At least 50 of the 400 North Sea rigs are slated for decommissioning over the next 10 years. Shell Oil recently failed in an attempt to gain permission to dispose of one, the Brent Spar, at sea. A huge public controversy erupted, & Shell eventually agreed to use the rig to replace a quay. It is probable that this is not the last of these disputes.



Ongoing concerns focus more on the effects of pollution at sea & on the coast. Although some recent research has concluded that impacts on the environment of oil & gas development tend to be very localized & have not in general led to a significant increase in pollution incidents, there are issues

remaining to be addressed regarding cumulative impacts & fisheries interactions.

Much tougher environmental regulations are now in place than existed during the first flush of the offshore boom, when the United Kingdom's main policy worry was to secure its en-

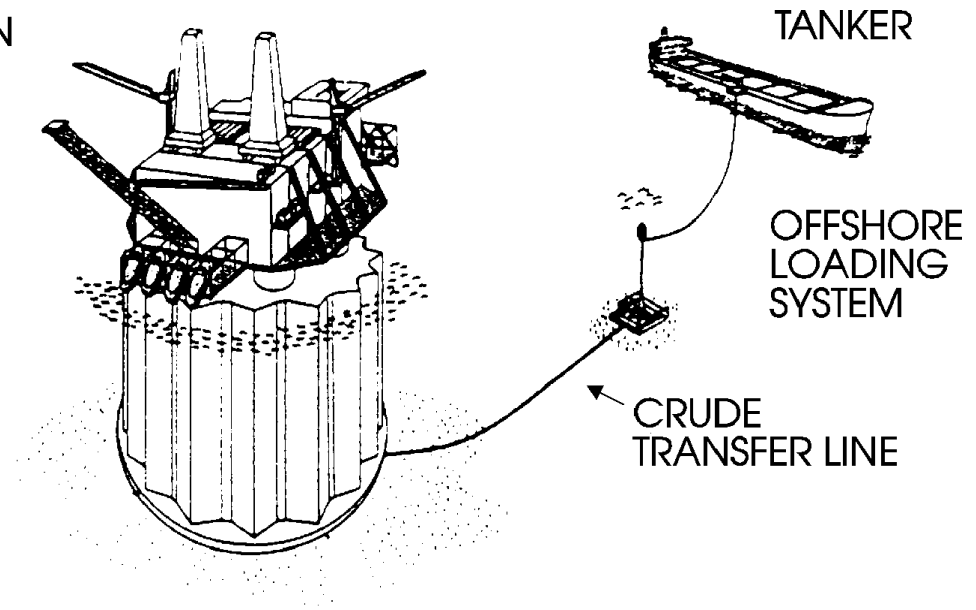
Newfoundland

When the Hibernia development was first proposed, many people feared it would bring drastic social impacts. It appears, however, these have not materialized, even in the communities near the construction & supply sites.

In fact, when the Terra Nova development came up for environmental assessment in the past few years, social impact concerns seemed to have disappeared off the map for most residents of the Province.

Appearing before the Environmental Assessment Panel, the towns of Grand Falls-Windsor & Marystown promoted their areas in an effort to attract the socio-economic impacts of the Project, rather than raising concerns.

GBS PRODUCTION PLATFORM



The Bull Arm Area Co-ordinating Committee, representing communities within a 50 km radius of the Hibernia construction site, also sought increased community participation. Although the self-sufficiency of the Hibernia campsite prevented adverse social impacts, it also limited economic growth in surrounding communities & diminished employment opportunities for residents of those communities. Thus, to the Bull Arm Area Co-ordinating Committee, increased involvement in their area be entirely positive.

In short, Hibernia has been a test case for social impacts on Newfoundland from oil development. There was virtually unanimous agreement before the Terra Nova Panel that the predictions of severe negative impacts, prevalent during the planning stage of that development, did not occur.

The Panel believed that this was probably due to a combination of the mitigative

measures taken by the Hibernia Management & Development Company (like the largely self-sufficient campsite) & the underutilized capacity of the Newfoundland economy, which can absorb & withstand economic expansion without undue social disruption or inflationary pressures.

The Gulf Coast of the United States – the darker side of the offshore

The Gulf of Mexico is an oval sea bordered by Mexico & the five U.S. states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama & Florida. It is the most intensely developed & highly exploited offshore oil & gas region in the world. The region has been producing hydrocarbons for more than 50 years & now accounts for approximately 90% of all American offshore production.

The story of offshore development in the Gulf of Mexico is one of rapid

technological adaptation & innovation, as the search for oil moved gradually from land - first into the coastal marshes, then the nearshore estuaries, & finally offshore.

The first offshore well was drilled in 1938 in nine feet of water; in 1945 the first well in the open Gulf was drilled in 1945, five miles off Louisiana, but it came up dry. In 1947, Kerr-McGee drilled the first well that actually retrieved oil from a marine platform, approximately 45 miles off the Louisiana coast, south of Morgan City. By 1948 there were 24 operations over three miles offshore in the Gulf of Mexico.

Forty years later, there are now more than 7,000 active leases covering more than 39 million offshore acres. Some four thousand production platforms stand over one hundred miles from shore, in water more than thirteen hundred feet deep.

These platforms service more than 1,750 actively

producing oil & gas sites. There are over 18,000 production wells connected to one another & to the shore by a web of more than 19,000 miles of undersea pipelines.

Over the last three decades the American coast of the Gulf of Mexico region has experienced classic boom & bust cycles, driven by the costs & profits of exploration & production, by the consumption of existing reserves, & the search for new ones. The region became economically dependent on the oil industry, & its high wages & relatively stable employment.

By 1980 the northern Gulf of Mexico was the most developed & impacted offshore oil & gas region in the world. It was also the most specialized area in the world with regard to offshore oil & gas activities.

The rapid growth in the offshore led to great prosperity, & people flocked to the area. The cheap & abundant oil led to the development of a large



petro-chemical industry in southern Louisiana & coastal Texas, producing petrochemicals, plastics, anti-freeze packaging, polymers, ethylene, propylene, olefins, & aromatics. By 1975, portions of coastal Louisiana already exhibited many of the classic stresses associated with the classic boom town syndrome.

The Gulf States did not foresee & did not prepare for the socio-economic impacts, positive & negative. The rapid growth in offshore activities in the Gulf created new jobs & the population grew by leaps & bounds. Employment offshore & in the oil-related industries was generally well paid. The incentive to move into the offshore support sectors was high, & people made career decisions assuming that the boom would never end.

All of this strained existing transportation systems,

community infrastructures (particularly public education) & delivery of social services. Both new construction & conversion of existing seaside facilities, like wharves, significantly altered the coastal area.

The impact on rural coastal communities was most evident. By the mid 1970s, Morgan City, the former “shrimp capital of the world”, had no resident shrimp fleet & no operating shrimp plants. As well, much of the industry infrastructure, especially the petro-chemical sector, developed at a time when environmental & human health & safety standards were quite low by contemporary ones.

The region had placed most of its economic eggs into one basket. It was therefore vulnerable to the external factors beyond their control: e.g., oil prices, demand for rigs, world oil market. When the price of oil plum-

meted in 1986, it sent the region into recession & massive unemployment. Crude oil production declined. Any expectations of additional reserves from deep drilling in the Gulf of Mexico were dashed by depressed oil prices.

The bust forced many to seek work elsewhere. Some people thought the writing was on the wall for the whole offshore oil industry; by the early 1990s many believed that the region was

being pumped dry & that known reserves on the continental shelf were near exhaustion. By 1995 American reliance on foreign oil imports was once again at the 1977 level of almost 50%.

However, with advances made in deepwater technology & 3D seismic improving shallow subsalt finds, the Gulf of Mexico re-emerged as one of the principal offshore oil & gas basins in the world by 1995. By 1996 production rates rose to 1.2 million barrels per day –recovering to levels reached in the mid 1980s.

Over the last three years there has been a surge in deepwater leasing in the Gulf, & record breaking lease sales have been held. Most rigs are now drilling in water over 4,000 feet deep, & one is in more than 7,000 feet. It seems that the predictions of an early demise of the Gulf offshore industry were premature.

However, many areas of the American Gulf of Mexico coast, especially that of Texas & Louisiana, show scars from many years of oil & gas development





without adequate environmental or community planning controls.

Stretches of the Mississippi Delta & Texan coastal estuaries have been heavily polluted by the effluent from petro-chemical factories; one stretch is known, rightly or wrongly, as “Cancer Alley”. Charges have been raised repeatedly of “environmental racism” – the deliberate siting of polluting plants in small, poor, black communities.

Many coastal communities have highly transient populations, with resulting social problems – unstable relationships, drug use, high crime rates. Louisiana ranks #3 out of the entire nation for violent crimes; from 1983-1993, Louisiana’s overall crime

rate increased 36.2 percent. Fluctuations in the rate closely parallel oil prices & how ‘hot’ the industry is. Offshore development has not been an unmixed blessing on this coast.

Local community environmental groups, like the Coalition to Restore Coastal Louisiana (CRCL), Sierra Club chapters, & the Louisiana Environmental Action Network focus on clean-up & remediation, pollution reduction, conservation of remaining wild areas, & the implementation of environmental justice, a concept that says minority & poor communities should not have to bear a disproportionate share of pollution-emitting industries & activities.

But, despite these concerns, local support for the offshore industry is high. A variety of historical, social, & environmental factors combined to favour people’s perception of the offshore oil industry, especially in Louisiana.

The industry developed gradu-



ally & locally, becoming established before other potentially competing uses. People are familiar with, & comfortable with, offshore oil activities. There is local pride in the technological achievements.

There is a sense that the commercial fishery, particularly that for shrimp, & the oil & gas industry “grew up together” in the Gulf. The relationship between the sectors has been one of friendly co-existence, beginning with the early days of exploration that used leased shrimp vessels.

There seems to be a widespread perception in the fisheries community that the Gulf is a resource that can be successfully shared. The most unusual manifestation of this may be the highly successful annual *Morgan City Shrimp & Petroleum Festival!*



The Sable Offshore Energy Project

The small communities of Drumhead & Goldboro, in Guysborough County, are changing as the first off-shore natural gas pipeline comes ashore in Nova Scotia. Some 500 people are working in construction on site at the gas processing plant as of this writing, both from the surrounding communities & from farther afield; a construction camp was not established, in a deliberate attempt to increase local benefits.

The plant & the pipeline will create few permanent jobs in the community, but there are hopes for a municipal industrial park beside the gas plant.

Local residents set up the Bayview Marine Services Co-operative to ensure that the community would provide Sable Offshore Energy Inc. with the boats, divers, & experienced people needed to put the nearshore environmental monitoring program, & other local work, into place.

The Co-op facilitates the Inshore Fisheries & Aquaculture Liaison Committee, & acts as a clearing & referral house for offers of work. Boats & skippers are booked through the co-op for activities ranging from ROV surveys of heritage shipwrecks to zooplankton tests to lobster trapping & counting.

There have been other local benefits over & above the obvious boost to regional construction, engineering, & consulting companies. Because of Goldboro's isolated location, & the lack of a construction camp, housing is at a premium. Area bed & breakfast operations are booked for the next year. Many people are making money offering room & board to construction workers.

Stores, farmers' markets & gas stations as far away as Antigonish are noticing an upswing in revenue. Car rental firms in Halifax have seen their income climb for the past year.

Several active & retired fishermen spoke honestly



“Our way of life will be gone here. Industry’s going to come in. There probably won’t be any fisherman working from this wharf in 20 years. But the fishing way of life was going anyway, & this has given us some hope for the younger generation.”

Another pointed out “Sure, there have been some ten-

the fishing way of life was going anyway, & this has given us some hope for the younger generation

sions in the community, some jealousy or resentment that so-and-so got work & somebody else didn’t. But that’s not due to Sable as such. It would happen with any big project coming in.”

One man emphasized “You’ve a different set of issues in the south-west. If you can still make money at the fishery, you’re in a different position from people here.

For us it was critical to have the gas, or all of these communities would have been ghost towns in ten years.”

When asked what advice they had for other communities facing possible offshore developments, they offered this list:

- it’s not easy to realize what a big project is like until you’re in the

middle of it. Communities need to organize well ahead & get ready.

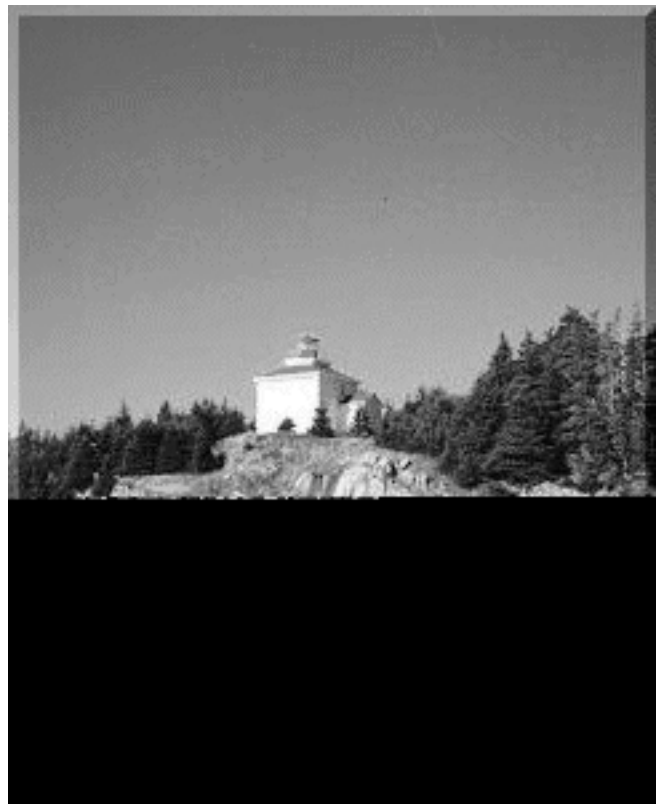
- “Tell them down in the south-west that if that moratorium comes off, to get their ass in gear & get on the ball faster than we did. We could have had all kinds of services in place – a pub, catering wagons, more places ready to rent, skilled people at hand – if we’d only realized.”
- training, training, training. Again, trained & certified people need to be in place ahead of time.

“There are a lot of people here who have skills in operating heavy machinery, plumbing, wiring, whatever, but who don’t have the certificates to prove it.

They’re not going to get work on this kind of project. There was a lot of disappointment because of that.”

- an effective local industry-community liaison committee is crucial.

“Sable’s bent over backward to accommodate the fishermen’s concerns; having the committee in place has made us a lot more aware of what’s going on.”
- “We’ve found using the co-operative to offer services a really good way to go. It’s made things a lot fairer.”



CHANGE & COMMUNITY — SOME NOVA SCOTIA SUCCESS STORIES

New Dawn

For many years in Nova Scotia, reams of newspaper & magazine articles, television specials, & other media reports have gone to great lengths to describe economic horror stories coming out of industrial Cape Breton.

There’s been much less attention, however, paid to the area’s success stories. And few of those success stories can match the performance over the past two decades of New Dawn Enterprises, Canada’s oldest community development corporation.

Today, guided by its motto “Business for People,” it has assets valued at \$20 million. It boasts an annual payroll of more than \$2 million, pays municipal taxes to the tune of \$225,000 per year, & has 150 employees as well as another 30 to 50 volunteer workers. On any given day, it delivers services to more than 500 Cape Bretoners.

Founded by a small group of people led by Father Greg MacLeod, New Dawn’s beginnings in 1976 were far less ambitious than this. Nonetheless, even the earliest projects are typical

of the successful New Dawn approach:

- identify the problem
- develop a viable strategy to deal with it
- begin with a series of modest steps, then continue with more modest steps ... until the outcome is not so modest.

For example, in 1977, there were only two or three dentists on the entire island. Without a commitment from any dentist to occupy it, New Dawn built & equipped a clinic in Sydney. Then, it persuaded a graduate of Dalhousie's School of Dentistry to move to town & take possession.

New Dawn then repeated the process. Word soon got

begin with a series of modest steps, then continue with more modest steps ... until the outcome is not so modest

around campus at Dalhousie that Cape Breton was a good place to set up a dental practice. Today, there are between 70 & 80 dentists on the island.

Today, ten different companies are incorporated under the New Dawn umbrella. They are of three different types: non-profits, required to recover just their operat-

ing costs; not-for-profits, which recover both their operating costs & New Dawn's overhead, & for-profits, most of which are partnered with the private sector, & which are meant to subsidize the less lucrative operations.

Services include housing, home care, a seniors' small-options residential program, an accredited trade school, a residential care facility, seniors' snow removal & transportation, & volunteer & program coordination

New Dawn's current Board of Directors is made up of business people, a community worker, a trade unionist & mechanic, a teacher, a nurse, & a chartered accountant. Never an organization to rest on its laurels, it is now planning its next move – into software development.

NovaKnowledge

NovaKnowledge is a unique association that works with business, governmental, educational, & community leaders to encourage a knowledge-based economy for Nova Scotia.

NovaKnowledge recently published the report Nova Scotia's Knowledge Economy Report Card, 1998, which identifies some of the issues facing rural communities in the knowledge economy.

There are three key ingredients for success in the knowledge economy – post-secondary education, access to information technology equipment & services, & telecommunications infrastructure. In rural areas, the proportion of

people with a post-secondary education is lower than in urban areas.

However, the good news is that telecommunications infrastructure has improved in rural areas, & is now comparable with other rural areas of North America. Community Access Program sites (funded by Industry Canada) & community networks continue to pop up in rural communities. These, along with public libraries, help improve public access to the Internet & train people in its use. As well, most Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) continue to examine technological opportunities for their regions.

Isle Madame is the shining example. When the cod fishery collapsed & 500 jobs were lost on that island, the residents formed the Development Isle Madame Association to determine what they could do next.

The island now has a call centre, a community television studio, a facility for training & caring for intellectually challenged people within the community, as well as the province's first Community Investment Cooperative.

For more information about NovaKnowledge, the Assembly, or Nova Scotia's Knowledge Economy Report Card, 1998, please contact Phyllis Collier at (902) 494-1391, or e-mail apcollier@novaknowledge.ns.ca.

Winners!

And, of course the winners of the first-ever Nova Scotia Community Economic Development Awards must be mentioned:

- the Cape Chignecto Management Committee, whose work brought together Cumberland County residents & representatives of three levels of government to create a magnificent wilderness park
- the Avon Heritage Society & the Avon Spirit Co-operative Limited, for their collaborative effort to build the replica of a 19th century schooner & build the local economy at the same time
- the Development Isle Madame Association, for its success at diversifying the island economy, generating employment & hope for residents of Isle Madame after the collapse of the ground fishery
- the Strait East Nova Community Enterprise Network (SENCEN), an information technology partnership
- the Kings Community Economic Development Agency, the Regional Development Authority for Kings County, &
- long time CED practitioner, Harold Verge, for outstanding achievement.

(A note of thanks to the Coastal Communities Network for the use of information from its newsletter!)

HOW TO COMBAT DECLINE: A ONE-MINUTE **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT GUIDE**

A large high school boarded up, the ten commercial buildings now abandoned, 20 of 50 houses still inhabited, & vacant lots with bits of foundations showing – a capsule snapshot of the fears of many small town residents.

When circumstances change, it may be too late to change the course of events, but steps can be taken. When calamity strikes, calm down, get facts, & think first. Keep those three actions first & you will have made a good start.

The first principle to grasp is that solving economic problems is not a short-range project. If your community does not have current problems, then your goal must be to prevent them.

Quick fixes & buzzword projects usually work only for the consultant who gets paid to present them. The following provide an outline of steps to success.

GETTING STARTED

1. Organize your group. Start with a small key group of community members who are directly affected by the economy.

Members should be there for the long run with only gradual changes in leadership & members. Avoid leaders trying to get short term programs in during the year they are the chairperson so that they look successful.

2. Begin to define the problem. You may think you know what the problem is when in reality you are looking at a symptom.

3. Prepare a list of all economic development resources.

Start at the provincial level & work down. You will also need to contact federal level help such as the Human Resources Development Canada's regional office. Build a database of what services are available to you.

4. Think globally, interact regionally; & act locally

Avoid the "poor me" syndrome so often heard from rural areas. Concentrate on what you can change.

STEP TWO AFTER GETTING STARTED

1. Decide how you are going to finance your organization.

2. Avoid the trap of thinking that you must have paid staff. There may be a time later for paid staff, but not now.

3. Avoid the trap that you must raise funds to hire some guru.

4. Use consultants warily.

5. Get public input & build consensus. Debating results in the best way to drag out hard issues, identify them, & address solutions.

Your community's input is important but it cannot all come from open meetings. Few great leaders or great movements ever started

with "community consensus".

6. Redefine your list of problems after the community input. The most important will become your immediate goals & the rest become long term goals. Eliminate those that are just plain impossible.

7. Prepare a list of community resources.

STEP THREE, DO IT

Most activity will fall under the following actions.

a. Retain the industry, business, & economic activities you have.

b. Improve the social & educational climate.

c. Develop local entrepreneurs who will start businesses.

d. Recruit outside firms to locate to your community.

e. Develop local resources as to attract tourists.

f. Attract outside incomes, such as retirement populations.

g. Modernize the communications system in the area.

h. Ensure community services, such as building sites, sewer, water, & other services, can handle growth.

i. Build business or industrial sites for sale or rent.

j. Provide cash payments or tax breaks.

k. Market life style.

1. Minimize economic leakage to outside areas.

m. Plan (set economic objectives, each player's part, & the method to achieve those objectives).

THE LAST STEP: EVALUATION

In the business of development, nothing is carved in stone. New approaches, trends, & changes in the economy put us in an always-changing environment. Evaluation is the process of seeing how things are going & to change the process if needed.

SOURCES & RESOURCES

Coastal Communities Network

A network of community people concerned with the survival of Nova Scotia's coastal & rural communities. This network is a committee that includes representatives from fishery organizations, churches, municipal leaders, women, educational organizations, economic development agencies, environmental groups & others.

It is an open forum where concerned people meet to discuss & plan strategic actions.

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R.R. #2 East Bay, N.S.
BOA 1H0
Phone/Fax: (902) 379-2688
mailto:coastalnet@auracom.com
http://www.coastalcommunities.ns.ca/

Rural & Small Towns Programme

Mount Allison University, Sackville,
New Brunswick, CANADA, E4L 1E9,
506-364-2391, fax 506-364-2601.

<http://www.mta.ca/rstp/rstpmain.html>

Internet Links to Organizations with Rural Interests
<http://www.mta.ca/rstp/rstp2g.html>

Ecoaction 2000 & the Community Animation Program

http://www.ec.gc.ca/fund_e.html

Rural Affairs & Natural Heritage, The Scottish Office

Agriculture, Environment & Fisheries Department
Pentland House 47, Robb's Loan
Edinburgh EH14 1TY TEL: 0131-244 6038 FAX: 0131-244 4071
mailto:ranh.so.ph@gtnet.gov.uk

Louisiana Environmental Action Network

<http://www.leanweb.org>

Morgan City Shrimp and Petroleum Festival

<http://www.shrimp-petrofest.org/main2.htm>

Coalition to restore Coastal Louisiana

<http://www.crcl.org/index.htm>

Readings:

William R. Freudenburg & Robert Gramling: *Oil in Troubled Waters : Perceptions, Politics, & the Battle over Offshore Drilling* (SUNY Series in Environmental Public Policy); 1994; available on loan from the Dalhousie Law Library via Novanet, or for sale for \$19.95 through the State University of New York Press, State University Plaza, Albany, NY 12246-0001; paperback ISBN 0-7914-1882-0; info@sunypress.edu, or through www.amazon.com.

and

Robert Gramling: *Oil on the Edge: Offshore Development, Conflict, Gridlocks*; 1995;

not available through Novanet, but can be ordered through the same sources.

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